GREAT SHOW AT ATLANTA

It Will Be Second Only to the World's Fair.

BUILDINGS NEARLY FINISHED

Fine Structures Erected by the Various States-A \$200,000 Building.

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& Eacheller.)
On the 18th of next September there will be opened at Atlanta, Ga., the Cotton States and International Exposition, an affair that has attracted considerable atten tion from its inception; but which is, even now, not comprehended in its entire magnitude by one per cent of the people of this country. It is an exposition of Southern parentage, but it is not a Southern exposition. We have become so accustomed in the North to thinking of the South as a country where there is nothing to be seensave in Plotida and New Orleans-that it is almost impossible for us to scalize that there is a great people down there who have more energy, suck-to-it-iveness and withlity than many Northerners. The South has been a scaled book to us for many years. We picture it as hot and mephitic, but when I say that the city of Atlanta stands at the highest elevation of any large city on our continent, excepting Denwer, you will realize that its climate is one of more mildness and of more temperate nature than at Pittsburg, for example. Audit is

one of the beautivit cities of this land, too-Immediately after the close of the World's Fair at Chicago Atlenta, the political capftal of the State of Georgia, as well as the ercial capital of the New South, has attened with the idea that a grand exhibi-Uon there, in the center of the growing South, would be one of the marked events in the history of our country. Col. W. A. Hengoni, of the Atlanta Constitution, was the originator of the Elea. He reasoned that the South's opportunity had come, and that it was the duty of the South

tain space of ground, well improved, containing a lake and plenty of vegetation. On this space of ground he has planned a display of boildings and landscape gardening which, while it does not for an instant invite comparison with the work of the lamented John W. Root at Jackson Park, is a work of great merit in itself. An architectural display, so far as it has been possible, has been kept far away from the classic designs that made the Windy City famous. The sligle exception is the fine arts building. This, from the fact that its walls have not the advantages of the usual profusion of windows which can be utilized for a part of the scheme of decoration, was wisely kept to a conventional, and classic style, but the manufacturers, the agricultural, the mechanical and for-



estry buildings have been made in con-formation with the pavilion style, and yellow pine finish, conical towers, and pointed roofs in profusion. The woman's building, about which there is always more or less controversy, has been designed by Misa Elise Mercur, of Pittsburg, and while not a triumph of architectural skill, is a conifortable, home-like building, where, doubtless, the women will feel much more at home than they could have felt in the immense structure at

Mr Gilbert has combined utility with seasoty in the building which will contain the business departments of the exposition, by making it a portion of the main entrance. It is exceedingly decorative, with its battle-mented towers, and massive center gate way guarded by a hope portcullis, form-

to embrace it at once. There has been an | be ample room in the wings on either side

The Negro Building.





and one end of the Manufactures

idea among the citizens of the great and | the gate for the effice and quarters of growing North that the Bouth was comervit tive to retrogression, and that the principal characteristics of the inhabitants was indolence. Gol Hemphill knew better, and so did Cot. Evan P. Howell, the proprietor of the Constitution, and so they commenced to boom the idea. It took like wildfire. Every one seemed to see the opportunity. and in less than a week from the time of Col. Hemphili's idea was sprong upon Capt swell the idea had become a teality, and a committee was formed to carry the thing

The almost immediate result was that an administration was formed, headed by Charles A. Collier, of Atlanta, to see the thing through, and open the South for prac-tically the first time. Mr. Collier, the presigent and director general, is a prominent hanker, is about forty seven years old, has access success, and a great deal of in fluence. He has had considerable experience in matters of this kind, having been the chief "motive power" in the Piedmont exposition of 1887, which paid all expenses and took \$56,000 left over. Under his direction there has been collected in Atlanta and the immediate surrounding country, over \$2,000,000 to complete the nds and buildings, the former, how ever, having been already in good shape.

the women came in for a share of the work. This was to be expe from the presence of Mrs. Louis M. Gor-don, one of the board of women managers of the World's Fair, and who has been rightly styles "the most popular woman in the South." The belies of Atlanta took up their share of the undertaking with as much energy as did the men, and elected Mrs. Joseph Thompson president of their board. Mrs. Thompson, like Mrs. Palmer, was educated at the same school that trained the Chicago lady, and like her, is a very benutiful woman. Mrs. Gordon, who is a sister in-law of the Georgia Scinitor of that name, was made president of the Woman's Congresses, and made a member-at-large of the board. I do not think that I have ever met a woman who possessed more executive ability, coupled with as great a cannetty for hard work and as much tact, Her connection with any enterprise is a guarantee that

it will be creditably carried through with.

The board chose for the site of the exposition Piedmont Park, about two miles from the center of Atlanta. The park, already in a state of improvement, picturesquely placed on rolling ground, and with plenty of water to be converted into Inices, lay ready to the hand of the improver, unlike Jackson Park, at Chicago, which was,

mostly, a great anndy waste. Too much praise cannot be bestowed ppon the architect of the exposition, Bredford L Gilbert, of New York, for his wiadom in the general scheme of laying out the grounds. He realized that, coming so after the Chicago Fair, the Atlanta Exposition would be compared to the former, and the only hope for a favorable comparison lay in making as wide a difference as possible. He was given a certhe resident officials.

In the matter of intra-mural transportation the Atlanta exposition will be handled. A great many people imagine that this affair is but a small thing, and that the transportation around the grounds possessed of ordinary energy, but the fact s the grounds are large, and to meet the emands of the modern crowds for quick electric railway will make a partial, and ossibly the entire trip around the grounds, unning at an elevation for a part of the distance, and giving, in the several miles of its length, a great many fine views of the grounds. In addition to this, the goon which runs through the center of the grounds will be well supplied with steam and naphtha launches, goudolas and rowboats. Nearly all of the main buildings will be near this lagoon, so that it will afford a pleasant mode of goling from one to the other. In addition to the transports tion within the grounds, there will be a trains will be switched directly from all the railroads running into Atlanta, Excursions will run regularly from the union station in the city to the grounds, and the line trolley road system of the city will

ecommodate thousands.

The States of the Union have taken a great interest in this, "the South's greatest opportunity," as it has been called, and the attractions of special interest are many and varied. The southern countries have been asked to assist, and the Mexican government has responded with a village, covering some three acres, in which will be shown the native modes of living, and the native manufacturers, from Yucatan to to do as much or more than was done by is country at the Chicago exhibition,

Guatemala intends to have a village of such the same character as that of Mexico, showing the customs of the country, and all the South American republics have responded liberally to invitations given them. Mr. Macchi, who represents the exposition in Europe, announces that some of the exhibits, while not on so large a scale as the European displays at Chicago, will be fully as complete.

Of the State exhibits, North Carolins-

excepting, of course, Georgia-will have the most elaborate one, as she will trans-port her Chicago display entire, with some additions, to Pledmont Park. Plorida will redeem herself for her neglect at the World's Fair by a fine building, near the Fourteenth street entrance, and the Pennsylvania commission has \$38,000 to expend. New York will have a building, Connecticut has made an appropriation, exhibits will come front Maine and Massa-chusetts, and even California will have a fine structure of the Mission type to

house her contributions. The Southern railroads will make special exhibits apart from the general trausportation exhibit. That of the Plant sysem will be very elaborate, and jolly Col. Wrenn, of the East Tonnessec, has announced his intention of eclipsing every-

The United States will expend about \$200,000, and their building is almost completed. It is not a handsome building, and, like most government buildings, it possesses as many architectural faults as a good building does merits, but it will be prominent from the elevated site which has been assigned it, and after all, it is a government building, so who cares whether it be good or bad.

There will be a Midway at Atlanta, Along Bleckley avenue, at the southern end of the grounds, behind the machinery and forestry buildings will be "Midway Treeace," where the seeker for amusement will find all those bizarre entertainments which made such a kaleidoscopic show



President C. A. Collier.

at Chicago. The electric theater will be there, and the Hagenbeck show, and a vaudeville hall, and even Buffalo Bill will gladden the hearts of the boys and pose as the typical American to the foreigners.

The negro will have a building all to himself, and, if I am not mistaken, this will be the first time in the history of the world that the negro has been given the opportunity to display his individuality and to show what he himself can do. The building was designed in the South and has been built by the colored people alone, every timber and stone baving been laid by negro mechanics, the superintendent having seen to it that no white labor went into the construction. There will be an exhibit from the District of Columbia, including o tents issued to ne groes, upon which \$10,000 will be spent

In contrast to this, the exposition board has planted about five acres of ground with otton, distributed in the planting so that there will be ripe and growing cotton throughout the time of the exposition, upon which will be exhibited a machine avented by a Northerner, Augus Camp bell, which sur-esufully picks cotton doing with two men and three mules th work of furty handpickers.
The public will be taken care of by the

exposition board themselves. The concession at Chicago of the duties of public comfort to a private company was not er tirely sufficiency, and the Atlanta people realizing this, resolved to do it thetograves So a committee of the board, called the department of public comfort, was organ ned, noder the chairmanship of County Commissioner Forest Adair, which will have headquarters in the city. An elab-orate callvass of all the accommodations in the city has been made, and the board will incide the people and make no charge for its efforts to make them comfortable.

This is the system which was so suc cessful at the Centennial in 1876. While Atzanta is a city of 110 too rock, pet the probability is that on special occa-cions there will be fully that many in the city, and some central board d control becomes absolutely necessary. With this board in control, I cannot so where there will be the slightest confusion in the accommodations for the visitors.

As a hospitable city, I know of none on this continent which can could Atlanta. On great occasions, all the people, from the greatest to the least, from the richest Southern spirit of hospitality has not been smothered by the advent of Northern comcarried, the women as fascinating, and the men as much filled with a high tense of honor and a spirit of chivairy as in the aute-bellum days. This from a Norther-

of "The South's Greatest Opportunity," when they comprehend that this is the opening of the chestnut burr for the New South, they will flock to Atlanta-to Georgia-and they will find Georgia's arms wide open to receive them, and the hest that is Georgia's placed at their consider to the every day from the land of cotton the greatness of the Cotton States and International Exposition will be dimmed only by the laster of Chicago, and that even then, the light of the former be of so different a line that it will hold its own in the memories of the people as me of the greatest achievements, not only of the Bouth, but of our whole nat

Conclusive Evidence.

When man knows how to match a ribbon When woman learns to drive a nail, When man can thread a needle deftly, When mice don't make a woman pale, When woman gets off right from stree

Instead of facing toward the rear, When man steps smoking bad tobacco, And drinking sour-smelling beer, When woman doesn't block the side walk

With sprending skirts and puffed-out sleeves.
When man stops flirting swith new

And to his lawful darling cleaves. When man can understand the baby, And woman petting it talks sense, When man proposes a new bonnet And woman shies at the expense-

Phenomena like these and others May strike surprised observers dumb; But they will know by these same tokens That the milleulum has come. -Bomerville Journal.

A Friendly Pointer. Newsboy (at sommer resort railway depot)-Taint every gentleman gives me the change to keep. Say are you going to the Fashion Hotel?

Young Man-Yes, my boy. Newsboy-Well, I'll give you a pointer You're purty hungry, ain't ye? Young Man-Half starved. I've traveled long distance since breakfast. Newsboy-I that so from th' dust on y'r

coat. Well, you just allp in at the back Young Man-Why? Newsboy-There ain't no other young-men there this season. Just you sneak in an' git a square meal before any of the girls sees you. It's the last one they'll give you time to eat. -New York Weekly.

Making Real Progress. Cyclist-You must be an expert rider by Pedall-Sure thing! Knocked a man

down at a crossing to-day.

Cyclist-Well? I don't see the point. Pedall-That's casy. If I hadn't been an expert rider I would have lost my nerve

ounted.-Chicago Record.

CONGRESS OF LEGAL LIGHTS

Coming Gathering of Lawyers in Detroit.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

Men Whose Names Are Famous Will Talk and Vote.

There are many famous lawyers in this ountry, in fact, we have more lawyers of real greatness than any other land on earth. It is not necessary to allude to their prominence in public affairs nor to the important part they play in every sphere of life. Now, all these limbs of the law are getting ready for their coming conclave at Detroit, which opens on the 28th of August next. The occasion is the national assembly of the American Bar As sociation, perhaps the most remarkable professional body ever organized. It be gan its existence in 1878, and to-day not a lawyer of national prominence is outside of it. Every State has local bodies in affiliation with the parent order. James C. Carter, of New York, is the president. There will be some hundreds of delegates

many of whom are prominent judges. A resume of the subjects will convey more adequately than anything else an idea of what the lawyers propose to do. The importance of their debates and resolutions may be understood from the fact that whenever the bar association officially recom-mends a change in our statutes it is almost invariably accomplished.

Divorce will be one of the vital issues

At its last meeting the Divorce Law Reform League invited the co-operation of the bar in effecting changes in our procedure conyers are unwilling to deal with the matter



because the divorce is a thing many of then do not care to be concerned with at all. But the subject has grown to such dimensions that action is deemed innerative. Corporation law, however will not come

under the head of a dublous subject. In fact it is one matter with thich every law yer attending must feel some anxiety to be connected with. The subject has grown to immeasureable importance. The lawyer with not one corporation among his clients is nowadaya deemed of no account whatever. This very fact has been embarrassing to both the corporations and the Bar. For it is charged that the attorney becomes little better than a labbyist. He is compelled to pro-tect his clients against the law making power, even when that power is excited for the public good. The remarks of Mr. to the poorest, open their doors to the Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court of stranger within their gates. The old the United States, made before the law school at Yale, have, for this reason, at tracted the greatest attention. Said the

corporations are solely responsible for our nicipal governments, the fact remain that bribery and corruption are so qui society. Probably in no country in the world is the influence of wealth more otent than in this, and in no period of ur history has it been more powerfu than now. Worse than this, however, is combination of corporations in called trusts to limit production, stiffe competition and monopolize the necessities of life. The extent to which this has already been carried is alarming, and the extent to which it may bereafter be carried is revolutionary. Indeed, the evilof aggregated wealth are nowhere seen in more odious form." Justice Brown will himself be a dele

gate to the meeting, and, as he has been ject, his words will have special significance.
Hob. Thomas K. Cooley, of Michigan,

is on the executive committee and will have general control of all the arrange ments. His address on railroad law promises to be of unusual importance As an interstate commerce commis sioner, he has had extraordinary facilities for studying the question at his fineers' ends, and upon which he has written widely circulated text books. General John W. Foster, however, is to have that subject. There not probably an American living with more experience in that obstruse branch of legal lore than he. It seemed at first as if he would be unable to attend the ses sions at all, but his engagements have been modified, and he is to make one of the most interesting of the addresses.

To that famed furist, Joseph W. Choate



Col. E. C. Jone

the bar upon the subject of constitutiona law. Interstate jurisprudence had fallen to the lot of Judge Harmon, but that was prior to his elevation to the Attorney Generalship. In case he should have had no time to treat the subject, the Cabinet member will at least prepare a paper to

be read for him.

The judges who attend include the entire supreme court of Michigan and no less than seven chief justices of State. The Chief Justice of the United States has condition ally accepted an invitation to speak Richard Olney has complied with a request

for a paper on contract law, which is to be read by the secretary. That distinguished son of a distinguished father, Oliver Wen-dell Holmes, jr., speaks upon the lawyer as an arbiter, and he will be not the least interesting of the many members of the beach in attendance. David B. Hill and William B. Allison are to be among the Senators present. Stevenson Rich, of Michigan, makes the address of welcome

James C. Carter, of New York, will pre-side. He is the official head of the gather-"A national gathering of lawvers." be



Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

said, when interviewed upon the significance of the approaching event, "is not neces-sarily of an exclusively professional na-ture. In a republic like ours there should not exist a class set apart and out of touch with the people, as the bar in other lands lis apt to become. Laws are not made for the mere sake of making the people conform to them, but because the people demand them. A gathering of lawyers should have the effect of interesting our citizens in laws proposed as well as in laws enacted. It will be a public benefit. We Americans have a tendency to complain of laws that exist, forgetting that if they be oppressive we were indifferent to them during the period of their consideration. We are singularly indifferent to law that is as yet unmade, forgetting that if it becomes a nulsance when put into effect, it is all our fault. The ideas broached during the coming gathering may soon have all the force of law. Their preliminary discussion, therefore, is important."

Mr. Carter was asked about the money making power of the men who are to meet.

"It is rather a pity that a lawyer should be judged by the money he makes." he re-plied. "Some of the ablest lawyers in the land do not earn a tenth of the sun gained by others who are positively in competent. Some members of the box will not take up certain lines of practice because they deem them unprofessional.
Others prefer certain lines of practice in which tibey feel a particular interest built others are unwilling to have anything ent an office practice. These and other considerations are responsible for the act that some very able law yers make com paratively little money. In fact, it does of require an extraordinary amount of brains to make hope sums at the Hor. On the other hand, a high order of ability and profound learning are required to succeed in certain branches of the profession that re not at all incrative. It is rather odd but so many members of the Bar are looked pon as great in their profession simply cause people pay them enormous fee at then money niways means so much

"Are there not too many lawyers." That depends upon the point of view. If you mean too many to prosper, the individual lawyer must decide that for himself. If you mean too many on general principles, the question arises whether it is an evil to have lots of good lawyers in the country. General dissemination of a knowledge of the law is a good thing. The impression prevails that the existence of many lawyers increases litigation. There could not be a greater error. Paradoxical as it may seem, the more lawyers there are the less litigation there should be. That is owing to the fact that the lawyer's duty is not to take his client into court unless he must. Hundreds of cases are amicably settled without legal process, thanks to the attorneys. Litigation increases, certainly,

Col. Edward C. James, of New York perhaps among the most interesting of the legal lights on the list of the comnittee on arrangements. The colonel was requested to speak on one of the many suf ects connected with his profession which e has at his fingers' ends.

The manner in which he handled the Russell Sage Case, growing out of the famous bomb explosion, has given him a new renown as a tactician of the court room. Col. James came from St. Lawrence County some ten years ago, where h was noted for his eloquence and learning tune, a large part of which went down with the wreck of Grant and Ward. His success at the bar has been uninterrupted and remalable. I know of no man sir Blaine, who is so largely endowed with the element of personal magnetism, and as a racouteur he has but one rival in America, and that is Chauncey M. Depew. The romors that he may, before long, be promoted to the beach, are due more to the wishes of his friends, founded upon his boundless popularity, than to any ambitions

The lawyers will be in session the best part of a week, and the affair terminates with a grand banquet.

An Unauthorized Call. Friend-I understand the people of Boom wn are auxious to have you take charge

Popular Preacher-Y-e-s, there has been ome talk about it, but I'm not going. Friend-Don't you think the Lord is callng you to this new field?

Popular Preacher-Oh, no. If He were He rould put it in their hearts to offer me bigger salary.-New York Weekly.

Never Say Die. "In speaking of the singular number of the word dice what is correct?" asked "Die," replied McS willigen. "That can't be. A noted writer, you will remember, says: 'Never say die.' "-

A Critic. She wanders through St. Peter's She shudders at the altar. But she quite approves the dome

With coldly cultured glasses And discriminating frown, she calmly does too Vatican. And turnsoit exesters down.

If "raptor waty Greek, And lacking in "technique." He doesn't "satisfy her,"

An "unknown" nyraph would please her,

But Titian was "a dear," Del Sarto "knew his colors" And she likes his "atmosphere." To hear her on mosale,

On frescoes or on jade. You never would believe her A breezy Western maid.

With wild, expectnat joy, From Cairo, Illinois.

A JAG OF PULQUE IS HEAVY

It Will Fill One's Vision With Sea Serpents.

Stephen Crane Describes the Horrors of Pulque Inebriety in the City of Mexico.

City of Mexico, Aug. 4, 1895.-The first thing to be done by the investigating tourist of this country is to begiu to drink the national beverage, pulque. The second thing to be done by the investigating tourist is to cease to drink pulque. This last recommendation, however, is necessary to no one. The human inclination acts automatically, so to speak, in this case. If the great drunkard of the drama should raise his right hand and swear solemnly never to touch another drop of intoxicating pulque as long as he livedso help him heaven-he would make himself ridiculous. It would be too simple Why should a man ever taste another drop of pulque after having once collided with

But this does not relate to the Mex



Swearing Off.

fears. This relates to the foreigner who brings with him numerous superstillions and racial, fundamental traditions concertaing odors. To the foreigner, the very proximity of a glass of puliple is enough to take him up by the hair and throw him violently to the ground.
It resembles green milk. The average

man has never seen green milk, but if he can imagine a handful of paris green interpolated into a glass of cream he will have a fair idea of the appearance of pulque. And it tastes like—it tastes like—some terri-ble concection, of had yeast, perhaps, Or

maybe some calamity of eggs.
This, bear in mine, represents the oph-lou of a stranger. As far as the antagonlar of the human stomach goes, there can be no doubt but that pulque bears about the same relation to the uncellinged seas does American or any kind of beer. Bu the first encounter is a revelation. One



Indian Going For a Drink of Pulque.

understands then that education is every thing, even, as the philosophers say, and that we would all be eating sandwiches made from door-mats if only circumstances

To the Mexican, pulque is a delirium of joy. The lower classes dream of pulgue. There are pulque shops on every corner in up at the bar in conventional fushion the natives may be seen at all times, yell ing thirsty sentences at the burkeepers These paique shops are usually decorated both luside and out with the real old paintlogs done on the walls by the hand of some anknown criminal Looking along the pale walls of the streets, one is startled at every corner by these sudden lurid interjections of pulque green, red, blue, yellow. The pulque is served in little brown earthern mugs that are shaped in minia-ture, precisely like one of the famous jars of the Orient

The native can get howling full for any-



The Human Inclination Acts Automutically.

cents is the equivalent in American coin-

ngeofabout 6 cents. Many men of celebrated thirsts in New York-would consider this a profoundly ideal concation. However, 6 cents represents something to the Indian. Unless there are some Americans around to be robbed, he is obliged to rustle very savagely for his pulque money. When he gets it he is happy and the straight line he makes for one of the flaming shops has never been outdone by any metropolitan icenian that drinks. In the meantime the and the aggregate amount of their payments to the Government is almost incredit The Indian, in his dusty cotton shirt and trousers, his tattered sombrero, his flap-

ping sandals, his stolid, dark face, is of the same type in this regard that is fa-niliar to every land, the same prisoner, the same victim.

In riding through almost any part of this high country you will pass acre after acre, mile after mile, of "century" plants laid out in rows that stretch away to the horizon, whether it is at the hazy edge of a mighty plain or at the summit of a rugged and steep mountain. You wonder at the immensity of the thing. Haciendas will have their thousands of acres planted in nothing but the magney, or, as the Americans call it, the "century" plant. The earth is laid out in one treme



But It Is a Delirium to the Mexican.

pattern, maguey plants in long, sweeping

Well, it is from this plant that the natives Pulque is the juice taken from the heart of the maguey and allowed to fement for one day. After that time it must be con-sumed within twenty-four hours, or it is

positively useless. The railroads that run through the principal maguey districts operate fast early-morning pulque trains in much the same fashion that the roads that run through Orange County, N. Y., operate early-morning milk trains to New York. From the depots it is instited in wagons and on the backs of porters to the innomerable subsons and from thence dispensed to the public.

Mescal and tequila are two native ri-

vals of pulque. Mescal is a sort of a cousin of whisky, although to the eye it is as clear as water, and tequils is to mescal as brandy is to whisky. They are both wrang from the heart of the magney plant, In a low part of the country, where pulque cannot be produced, the natives use mes cal, for this bey age is, of course, capable of long journeys, and where a unive can get pulque be usually prefers it.

The effects of pulque, as witnessed in the natives, does not seem to be so pyrotechnic and clamorous as are the effects of certain other drinks upon the citizens of certain other nations. The native, filled with pulque, seldom wishes to fight. Usually be prefers to adore his friends. They will hang together in from of a bar, three or four of them, their legs



To the Foreigner It Tastes Like . >

bending, their arms about such other's neck, their inces he wath an expression of brotherly regard. It would be difficult to make an impression on their feelings at these times with a cub. Their whole souls are completely absorbed in this bestific fraternal tenderness.

Still, there are certain mixtures, certian combinations which invariably breed troubles. Let the native mix his nulque at 3 cents a glass with some of that vivid native brandy and there is likely provocation. Out at Santa Anita, which is resort for the lower classes on the Viga Canal, they used to have a weekly ceremony, which was of the same order as the regular Sanday night murder in the od days of Mulberry Bend. And it happen because the natives mixed their drinks.

STEPHEN CRANE.

The Origin of Billiards. In a letter duted 1750, which has been esented to the Bibliotheque Nationale, in Paris, a highly faceninus account is given of origin of billiards. The writer declares that billiards were invented in England about the modile of the sixteenth cent by a pawnbroker named Bill Kew. This man, it is nileged, used in his lessure mo ments to play on his counter with the three brass balls which he hung up as a sign. For a cue he had a yard measure, hence the term Bill-yard, or Bill's yard, correpted into bilitards. This etymology will hardly satisfy Mr. Skeat, but it is at least curious as showing to what length the speculative etymologists are apt togo. The most astonishing thing about it, however, is the fact that it is the work of a Frenchman, who merely a corruption of his own word "his-bard," from "bille," a ball, the termination "ard" being perfecily regular and natural in the composition of a word intended to designate the table upon which the balls are

used -London Telegraph. Attempted Extortion. A middle-aged man of tall, slender builts, and earnest cust of countenance, stepped other morning, and removed the wrapping from a soft felt but that be carried in his band "How much will it cost to have this dyed a light gray to match my hair?" he

inquired. "It will cost you at least a dollar," replied the hatter. The caller wrapped it up again. "I won't pay it," he said, decidedly.

For 35 cents I can get my bair dyed to

match the hat. Good-day, sir."-Chicago Tribune. How He Earned His Reputation. Mrs. Finkenbinder-You, Georgianal Come into the house this minute, or I'll have

your father whip you within an inch of your life! Mrs. Finkenbinder (to Mr. Finkenbinder

next day)-I wish you wouldn't be to cross to the children, Lemuel. You are a perfect brute. No wonder they are all afraid of you .- Chicago Tribune.

A Song of Lend. A writer speaks of plumbers as "the fraternity whom we how down and worship" and recalls a verse on "The Flumber of Phimbago"-a skit of shme years ago:

With iron heated rosy red. I flout the stolld from: I melt and mold the sluggish lend

And water pipes environ? I laugh, I chaff, I toll. I moil! I live on rum and sago: I moan, I groan, I sneer, I geer-The Plumber of Plumbago.

—London Graphic.